

CHARLESTON, S. C.,  
Saturday, Jan. 6, 1866.

**ATTORNEYS AGENTS:** William Dart, Paul Poinsett, Samuel L. Bennett, of Charleston; Wm. B. Nash, Columbia; Deau Dudley, Boston, Mass.; Rev. A. W. Dudley, Savannah, Ga.; H. Baxter, Georgetown; Allen Lucas, New Bedford, Mass.

**THE LEADER** can be obtained at the stores of T. W. Cardozo, corner of Henrietta and Elizabeth Streets; and at Simons & Denny, Market Street, opposite AU SON.

**RECKRANCY.**—The Charleston News seems to think that loyalty to the Union is reckrancy to South Carolina. If the News is a fair exponent of the sentiment of South Carolina, we agree with it.

**ONE SIDED.**—The Charleston Courier calls Gen. Carl Schurz' report a one-sided affair. Of course, there is but one right side to the question, and the files of the Courier for the last three months will fully substantiate the truth of the report.

**Rev. T. Willard Lewis**, Presiding Elder of the M. E. Church, is absent in the interior of the State, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the church, and to give such aid as may seem necessary for the permanent establishment of Methodism.

**THE EXHIBITION** of King Solomon Temple, at Military Hall, on Wednesday evening is said to have been highly creditable. See advertisement for next Monday evening.

**Rev. A. Webster, D. D.**, of Montpelier, Vt., has entered upon his duties as pastor of the M. E. Church in Charleston.

**REV. E. J. ADAMS**, Pastor of the Mission Presbyterian Church will leave this city for a short time on a visit North to his family. Rev. F. L. Cardozo will superintend his charge during his absence. We wish him a pleasant passage and a safe return to his chosen field of labor.

**The New Orleans Tribune**, a faithful exponent of loyalty in Louisiana, informs its country readers and friends that they had better send their letters to the city by reliable messengers, and not through Rebel conveyances.

**HOW IT READS NOW.**—At the annual dinner of the Columbia Institute of Washington, Dec. 27, 1865, the following toasts are recorded:

By John Quincy Adams:  
"The Lamp of Liberty lighted by the Torch of Science."

By John C. Calhoun:  
"Universal Suffrage with Universal Education."

Had Mr. Calhoun been as faithful to his toast as was Mr. Adams, the blighting curse of rebellion might not have desolated Southern homes, and slavery might have died a natural death.

**"OUR YOUNG FOLKS,"** an illustrated magazine for boys and girls, has been received from the publishers, Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. It is a valuable juvenile publication, and the children of Charleston would be pleased to have it. J. T. Trowbridge, Gail Hamilton, and Lucy Latrobe are the editors. Price 20 cents per number.

**THAT'S THE TALK.**—Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, from Pennsylvania, writes to a friend in this city as follows: "Be firm in the cause, and encourage your colored friends to sign at citizenship, and to be assiduous in qualifying themselves for its duties. Congress will not disappoint them." We understand that language.

**CALIFORNIA COLORED CONVENTION.**—The California State Convention, composed of colored men, to deliberate on measures concerning their general welfare, met at Sacramento on Wednesday the 2d of November, and permanently organized the same day. The proceedings were conducted with dispatch and ability, and the business passed off harmoniously. The delegates, after each day's session, in neat attire and with respectable appearance, promenade the streets and visited their friends throughout the city; and the capital, among the colored inhabitants, had the appearance of a holiday. After the first day the sessions were largely attended by the colored ladies, and also by a large number of white persons of both sexes.

## COMMUNICATED.

Charleston, Jan. 4, 1866.  
On reading an article in one of the daily papers of this city, purporting to be a report of the celebration of Emancipation day by the colored citizens, on the 1st inst., I was surprised and mortified at the amount of prejudice and misrepresentation it contained. Such low, vulgar language surprised me the more by its appearance in a journal that makes some pretensions to decency and morality. It is well known that the procession was the most respectable and orderly that has taken place in this city for many a day, and as journalists and men of education we had a right to expect a respectful silence, or a decent or truthful notice. But alas for the sin of pious ignorance and ignorant prejudice. So blinded are its possessors that in trying to degrade others they stultify and degrade themselves. What there is a reason for everything, however unreasonable. There is a cause for this spleen and ill-humor. It was simply on account of the color of the participants, which, in many instances, was only the shadow of a shade darker than the writer of the article in question. Those who live in glass houses should be careful how they throw stones. The two hundred thousand mulattoes seem to have roused his darkest ire. A "fellow feeling" should have made him more kind. It is a well-known fact that those of mixed origin who have succeeded in introducing themselves into society of the ruling classes would be the foremost in the hue and cry against mulattoes.

**Mr. Editor.**—In the daily News of the 3rd I find a would-be funny, but ridiculous article, concerning the celebration on the 1st inst. A more unequalled for and unchristianlike article it has seldom been my lot to witness and the language of said article proves that it was not the production of a Christian; but emanated from one who has never learned, or after learning ignored, the golden rule "As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." In attempting to be funny, he has played the ridiculous, and received his just deserts through the execrations of all well-meaning men in this community irrespective of color. And now in the language of the Saviour, we would say to this crying son of Carolina, "Go, sin no more."

## THE DAY WE CELEBRATE

### Grand Jubilee.

#### PROCESSION AND BARBECUE.

#### EMANCIPATION TRIUMPHANT.

#### TWO MAJOR-GENERALS UPON THE PLATFORM.

#### LINCOLN'S MEMORY PRESERVED.

Monday, the first day of January, 1866, was celebrated by the loyal citizens of Charleston by a grand procession, which marched through our principal streets to the Washington Race Course, where they partook of a barbecue, and enjoyed the speeches of several eminent and accomplished orators.

#### THE PROCESSION.

The weather was not altogether favorable, being dark, damp, and threatening, and the streets made exceedingly wet and muddy from the late heavy and protracted rains. Yet nothing could chill the order and enthusiasm of the occasion. At ten o'clock the procession commenced forming at the Battery under the direction of the following

#### MARSHALS OF THE DAY.

John Bonum, Paul Poinsett,  
Wm. Dart, W. J. Brodie,  
Robt. Vesey, Jas. T. Carroll,  
James Price, Peter L. Miller.

It moved up Meeting Street to Hazel, through Hazel to King Street, up King to the Race Course. The 33rd Colored Troops performed escort duty, preceded by Mitchell's Brass Band. Then came the Union League bearing the dear old flag. Its members all wore appropriate badges. The following societies followed in order.

Good Fellows Elect, with appropriate banner.  
Mechanics' Association, with banner,—"In God We Trust."  
Drum Corps.  
St. John Evangelical Society, banner.  
Young Men's Brotherly Association.  
Moral Friendship Club, with banner.  
Painters' Union.  
Planters' and Mechanics' Benevolent Society, with a banner bearing portrait of President Lincoln.  
Union Wide Awake Club, with banner.  
The Speakers of the Day and Clergymen.  
The Children of the Public Schools and Orphan House.

Drum Corps 33rd Regiment U. S. C. T.  
Home Guard Co. B.—American Flag.  
Ashley Fire Co. No. 9, in uniform, with banner of a conflagration scene.

Niagara Fire Co. No. 8, banner inscribed,—"Ever Ready."  
Comet Fire Co. No. 5, in uniform, with banner.

Fire Co No. 7, with banner, and motto—"Our Fallen Heroes." Prominent upon the banner was a portrait of Mr. Lincoln.

United Fire Co., banner inscribed with name and "Jan. 1, 1866."

On the route of procession crowds of people gathered, and enthusiastic cheers greeted the procession. The American flag, displayed from the office of the Leader, being the only one flung to the breeze on that day in all this great city of the South Atlantic States (except from the military Headquarters and Arsenal), was hailed with glad joy.

The throng of people followed the procession until they came to the place of the barbecue. There must have been an area of ten acres of ground covered by the densely crowded mass of humanity. The scene, as viewed from the speakers' stand, was grand and sublime. As far as the eye could reach was one vast, living, moving panorama, one heaving, eddying, surging sea of busy, buoyant life.

The stand was occupied by the speakers of the day, the Committee of Arrangements, the Marshals, and the ladies, with a few invited guests, among whom we noticed Gen. Devens, Gen. Saxton, Col. Trowbridge, and Captain Ketchum, of the U. S. Army. Among the clergy we noticed Rev. R. H. Cain, Rev. T. W. Lewis, Rev. J. C. Gibbs, Rev. C. H. Corey, Rev. B. F. Randolph, Rev. Wm. Lyall, Rev. A. Webster, and others. The dense cloud of witnesses closed in around the stand, forming a circle, at least one hundred deep, where they stood with uncovered heads and upturned faces, from twelve o'clock till four, listening to able, eloquent and thrilling speeches, which moved the troubled waters, and called forth storms of applause.

The "fair sex," who numbered their thousands, and cheered the occasion by their welcome presence and favoring smiles, occupied the Club House, within earshot of the speakers' stand, and expressed their delight in subdued applause, and the flutter of a forest of white handkerchiefs. "Coming events catch their shadows before," and five millions of Africa's redeemed and regenerated sons are mingling their voices in the thunder anthems of the year of jubilee, the earthquake chant of universal freedom over the now-made grave of slavery and oppression. And we can say of a truth, that the stars and stripes, the emblem of liberty, now wave in triumph over the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

#### SPRINKLERS.

Mr. T. N. Hayne, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. Wm. Lyall.

Gen. Saxton was first called upon, and said the old year had passed away, and we could not but look back upon many of its events with pleasure and joy. Among the things of the past year that will live in history, none will shine with a brighter glow than the doings of the convention of colored men that lately met in this city. The moral facts presented by their actions will be felt in time. He was sorry to be compelled to say that, from present appearances you may not get lands; you may not just now

get all your rights in this nation, but if you are true to yourselves and to this nation in the future, as you have been in the past, justice will make itself heard, and all will be well.

Let us, then, be up and doing,  
With a heart for any fate;  
Still achieving, still pursuing,  
Learn to labor and to wait.

Rev. Mr. French said he was glad to be able to celebrate this the third year of the freedom of a race. And is this not a very appropriate place for the celebration—a race course? It is for within the past few years five millions of colored people have entered the race for freedom and equality; and if they keep on in the future as they have done in the past, it is not likely that they will come out second best. Yes, it fills the hearts of your friends with joy to behold the progress which you, who but yesterday were slaves, are making to-day as freemen. Give thanks to the Almighty for this great boon of freedom, for to him belongs the praise. He caused not only your friends but your enemies to work for your deliverance. Your former masters, to perpetuate what they termed a holy institution, formed a Confederacy, with slavery as its corner stone, and what was the result? The deed that man intended to perpetuate slavery was the cause of its destruction, and the monster died through the over attention of its votaries. Congress is working for you, and God is working for you. Man can do nothing against the truth.

Rev. R. H. Cain said that there was a great deal of interest manifested as to whether the freedmen would work, and a deal of sympathy wasted lest they would starve. Who had all ways done the work? Was it not the black-men that had cultivated the rice and the cotton and corn, which fed and clothed not only himself but the white man too? It seemed rather strange that he should not be able to support himself how that he was free. He had no fear as to the willingness or ability of the freedman to work. He always had worked and always would. He had done all the work heretofore, now he would have his own share of it to do. He now had his destiny in his own hands, and he will have to work it out for weal or woe, with his own strong right arm. It has always been his destiny to work, and as he worked well when he had to do it for others, it is reasonable to suppose that he will work better now when he is to reap the rewards of it. Having taken no notes, and having to write this hasty glance from memory, we regret that it is not in our power to give a more extended note of this, plain, pointed and practical speech. The speaker took logical, common sense view of the "situation," and sees, through the dim but not distant future, some encouraging "gleams," after an age of somewhat dark and dreary "gloom." Mr. Cain does not believe the country is ruined yet.

Capt. Ketchum, of Gen. Saxton's staff, made a few brief and pertinent remarks. He congratulated the freedmen on the glad occasion of the first anniversary of freedom, which had issued in the dawn of a brighter period in our national history. This indeed was Independence Day, the fourth of July of the New Revolution, the natal day, if not of a new nation, at least of a new order of things. The Scripture is being fulfilled, which says that a nation shall be born in a day. A new and important era has been ushered in; an epoch in the annals of time has burst upon us, the age of equality and universal freedom, where "white" is but the golden stamp, the man "a man for all that." He looked with prophetic eye through the veil of the future, and saw the genius of American Liberty, glowing in the crown of the brow of honest toil throughout the Western Continent—from the Heights of Abraham to the Halls of the Montezumas.

Colonel Trowbridge was glad to see so buoyant and hopeful an assemblage, and desired to see them as good citizens as they had been soldiers. Black soldiers of his regiment (33d U. S. C. T.) had borne the ensign of this nation for three years, and in no instance had they faltered in its defence. And now they were soon to deposit that flag in Washington as an unswerving memorial of black prowess. There is great wealth in South Carolina, and by industry it will become yours! There is not one of you here to-day but could own a farm inside of ten years if you struggle for it. Be industrious, and fear not, for every privilege will come to you in time.

Rev. Mr. Randolph spoke in brief as follows: My friends, I feel somewhat out of place just now, for the firing of a pistol among guns of such large calibre is indeed weak. Generally in battle the small guns are first heard, but in this instance the order is reversed, and a little gun made to fire last. Allow me, to congratulate you on the progress of anti-slavery principles in the nation, and I feel assured that in due time the fallacy of those principles—equal franchise—will be enjoyed by this nation. And if we pursue a high, moral, and industrious course, all will be well. Let us cultivate our brains, and learn to control our own affairs. It is true that many of our efforts, honestly put forth, have been slandered by men high in authority in this State, simply because they were efforts of black men. But let us not be disheartened, for through persistency and order we will at last succeed.

Major General Devens then made some remarks. He said: I am very glad, as military commander of this district, to be able to celebrate this day along with you all. It is a day, my friends, always to be remembered by all civilized races in this world. Standing here, and looking at that mighty graveyard over on our left, we cannot but drop a tear over the many noble patriots that lie there sleeping their last sleep, because of an attempt to secure your liberties. And can we ever forget that great man who consummated the emancipation of your race, for he did it not because you were black, but in justice to the whole nation, and with the interest of this entire country at heart. His pulse has ceased to beat, and his hands are cold in death, and the grave covers all that is mortal of that noble frame; but generations yet unborn will always revere the name, and teach their children to revere the patriotic examples of Abraham Lincoln. How glorious a thing it is to view the ensign of our nation, knowing as we now know, that it floats

only of freemen. Despair not, but put forward your endeavors for the accomplishment of the end. You have the sympathy of all kind and feeling hearts over this globe. Wherever you read that the American people have subscribed for a monument of stone or marble to Abraham Lincoln, remember that you can rear more lasting one than stone or brass can make. You can entice his fame to last forever, by slaying that you did not rise from slavery to go into vice and degradation, but into freedom that has brought with it everything noble and good. Your difficulties are great, and I know from five months' residence among you, and from conversation with intelligent gentlemen, that you have made vast improvement, every day and hour, since that proclamation. Be patient, energetic, and christianlike, and you will succeed, for you have the sympathies of the entire civilized world.

Ev. J. C. Gibbs made an able and eloquent plea for equal rights before the law. He would not rest satisfied while he was deprived of the advantages and privileges which others enjoyed. He did not ask for more than was accorded to other citizens of the United States under the Constitution, but he asked for as much, and would never strive to cease for its attainment. He wanted lands, and expected to get them in the course of time, in some way or other. It had been said by one of the speakers over, in order to get land, we must first get freebacks. That may all be very good; freebacks have become to be one of the prime necessities of life, and he who had plenty of them could command land or anything else. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and industry and economy will bring their reward in the end. And though "Uncle Sam may not have land enough to give us all a farm," yet he owns a wide domain of many broad and fertile acres, and when the day of distribution comes, he will not forget his loyal children. Onward and upward should be our motto; let us show ourselves worthy of the priceless boon for which we are contending, and posterity will award it to us. The race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong, but the just cause shall triumph. "Thrice doubly armed is he that hath his quarrel just." This is a progressive age, and the march of mind is onward. Never was the fact that knowledge is power more fully exemplified than at the present time. Five millions of men competitors are at present stripping for the race, and the goal of their ambition is the temple of Knowledge. The bright pathway is now open alike to all, and he that will may win.

Mr. Samuel Dickerson was introduced and made some well-timed remarks on the changed condition of things. He could scarcely realize the present state of things. It seemed like a dream from which he feared to wake. It was a day in the calendar of the freedmen which kings and prophets had waited for, but died without the sight. A bright day at length had dawned after a long dark night of storm. We have fled from worse than Egyptian bondage; the Red Sea is crossed, and the cloud by day, and the pillar of fire by night are going before us, to guide our weary footsteps through the wilderness through which we have yet to pass. We have not yet reached the promised land of inheritance. Some have told us there were giants there, and that we were not able to cope with the Hittite and Hittite and the Philistine (the Jebusite) but our Caleb and Joshua brought back a good report of a land flowing with milk and honey, and they tell us that we are abundantly able to go up and possess it. The Ark of the Covenant is in our front, and we shall not want faithful Moses to lead us, or a righteous Aaron to guide our weary feet to Pisgah's top. Neither will we famish by the way. The smitten rock will furnish refreshing draughts of water, and the manna from heaven will be sent to sustain us, when weary and footsore, we would faint by the way.

Rev. T. W. Lewis alluded to the spirit of the Rebel press, the paradoxical position, of claiming to accept the situation, and at the same time laboring to defeat the operations of the situation. His remarks were well received.

Rev. A. Webster, pastor M. E. Churches of this city, spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens: I am introduced to you as a man from Vermont. Perhaps some of you have heard of that State. It is a long way from this, in the direction of the north star, near what is known as the "jumping-off-place." The people who live among these mountains, highly value the freedom you celebrate, as their valor upon many a hard fought field attests. In a brilliant charge at Gettysburg they had the credit of saving the day. In the portico of our capitol, near its main entrance, stands the marble statue of Ethan Allen, one of the original "Green Mountain boys." The time was, when a foreign foe invading our rights, and threatening our liberties, held a fortress upon our borders; but Allen, with a company of chosen followers, surprised the garrison and sternly demanded its surrender by the authority of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress. The authority was recognized, and the fortress surrendered. You now have your freedom by the same authority—that of the great Jehovah, and the amended constitution of our country.

In time past one of your brethren starting in the darkness and stillness of the midnight hour, and taking the north star for his guide, toiled on his weary way, resting by day and travelling by night, until he reached our State. But the bounds of slavery were on his track. He was pursued by his alleged owner, and seized with the intention of returning him to slavery. The case was brought before Judge Harrington, and the slaveowner, in proof his claim, called the attention of the Judge to a bill of sale; but it was returned with an intimation that it was not satisfactory. The indignant Southerner asked what would be satisfactory to His Honor. The Judge replied, *A bill of sale from God Almighty.* You now have your freedom, and are not to be sold into slavery again short of a bill of sale signed by God Almighty. Make manly efforts to show yourselves worthy of the liberty that has been given you. You have physical strength, a capacity to labor that has been developed by years of toil. Not only this, but seek mental elevation and intellectual culture by

faithfully using the means of education that have come within your reach, and by this your rights will be vindicated, and the fond hopes of your friends realized.

Mr. R. H. Magwood, said the loyal people of the country were laboring for us, and we must so labor as to be in harmony with their great undertakings. He briefly enumerated the changes which freedom had already wrought for us.

H. Judge Moore, Esq., of Charleston, being called for, was introduced. He would not speak, he said, but with the American flag in his hand, repeated the following stanza, which spoke volutes for his unflinching fidelity to his country:

Flag of the free man's only home,  
Fly angel hands to valor given,  
Thy stars be here in the weeks to come,  
And all thy hues were born in Heaven.

Forever float that standard sheet,  
Where breathes the foe, but falls before us;  
With freedom's soul beneath our feet,  
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

At the conclusion of the speeches order was given for the procession to reform, which was soon quietly done, and they returned to the city. Not a single disturbance or accident of any kind occurred during the day, and all went "merry as a marriage bell." The Committee of Arrangements deserve the thanks of the community.

#### Attention!

NATIONAL EQUAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.  
At a meeting of the friends of impartial suffrage, held at No. 283 F Street, in the city of Washington, on Tuesday evening, August 25, 1865, a committee was appointed to prepare a report, which at a subsequent meeting was unanimously approved. The following is the report:

No one who has observed attentively the history of our beloved country for the past few years but will be struck by one significant fact, which stands out prominent in the history of the great rebellion, i. e., that in so far as our rulers failed to discern or failed to do, justice to the weak, in that proportion did failure and disaster attend the national cause. Defeat followed defeat until, as a last resort, our martyred President Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation. Shortly thereafter colored men were called into our armies, were clothed in the national uniform, and fought bravely in the ranks to achieve the freedom of which they and their race had for generations been deprived. Then came victory to our flag, and finally success, the utter suppression of the armies in rebellion, and the defeat of the men who had gloried in making slavery the corner stone of the so-called Confederacy.

Since the suppression of the rebellion a great work is to be done in order to secure its fruits to the heirs of the brave men who achieved the victory. Many thousands of colored men residing in the South, destitute in great part of enlightened education, but loyal to the country, are anxious to exert their interests, and secure their own welfare by exercising the right of suffrage. Shall they be denied this privilege?

Shall they be denied the great doctrine enshrined in our Declaration of Independence,—"that all men are created equal, and that they are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and that the preamble to the Constitution of the United States declares the purpose for which it was ordained, we hold that our liberties will be best secured by equal and impartial suffrage, the granting to every man of suitable age, guiltless of crime, the right to vote. We affirm this to be our deliberate conviction, not hastily or inconsiderately formed; but, while thus declaring, knowing the prejudice in many minds against granting this privilege to ignorant men, should there be any who favor only a qualified or partial suffrage to men who may in their opinion have attained sufficient education to exercise it intelligently, we will gladly co-operate with them in advocating a limited grant, as a step in the right direction. Any restriction, however, should be made to all classes of citizens alike, and not to men of any particular color or nationality. It is well known that our lamented President Lincoln favored the extension of the privilege to intelligent colored men, and had he lived, he would doubtless have endeavored to secure its adoption.

Republican institutions should be founded on the virtue and intelligence of the people, and in establishing a basis which shall be firm and enduring, the rights of all men should be respected and recognized. The spirit of caste should be frowned down, and the effort to establish a privileged class rebuked. Equal rights, equal laws, virtue, education, intelligence—let these be established; let each man be willing to grant to every other man the rights and privileges which he claims for himself, then shall our country occupy a proud pre-eminence among the nations of the earth. Our land shall become the home of the oppressed of all nations, and the blessings of Him who is "no respecter of persons," but who "hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the whole earth," will descend upon us and upon our children. To aid, however feebly, in securing the triumph of justice thus indicated, we adopt the following:

#### CONSTITUTION:

ART. I. This Society shall be called the National Equal Suffrage Association.

ART. II. Its object shall be to secure by every honorable means, to every man of suitable age unconvicted of crime, the right to vote at our municipal, state, and national elections.

ART. III. The officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and a Board of Managers, to consist of six members, all of whom shall constitute an Executive Committee, whose duty it shall be to carry into effect the plans and objects of the Association.

ART. IV. The annual meeting of the Association shall be held on the second Tuesday of January, in each year, when the election of officers for the ensuing year shall take place, and the officers so elected shall continue in office until their successors are chosen.

ART. V. Any citizen of good moral character may become a member by a vote of the Association, provided he subscribes his name to this Constitution, pay an initiation fee of one dollar, and contributes the sum of twenty-five cents each month towards defraying the expenses of the Association.

ART. VI. This Constitution may be amended at any regular meeting of the Association by a vote of two-thirds of the members present—provided notice shall have been given, at a previous meeting, of the proposed amendment.

#### BY-LAWS.

Sec. I. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Association, and in his absence the Vice President, or President pro tem., shall take the chair, and all questions of order shall be decided by the President.

Sec. II. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all moneys of the Association, keep a faithful record of the receipts and expenditures, and report in writing, at each meeting, the amounts received and expended since the previous meeting. The books of the Treasurer shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the Executive Committee.

Sec. III. The Recording Secretary shall keep

a faithful record of the proceedings of the Association and of the Executive Committee, give due notice of meetings, forward to the members their certificates of membership, hold all the records of the Association, and hand them over to his successor in office.

Sec. IV. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all correspondence with the friends of the cause in the several States, and report at each meeting the condition of affairs as it may be disclosed by his correspondence.

Sec. V. Ten members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. VI. The regular meetings of the Association shall be the first and third Tuesday evening in each month.

Sec. VII. The business of each meeting shall be conducted in the following order: 1st. Reading of proceedings of previous meeting; 2d. Report of the Treasurer; 3d. Report of the Corresponding Secretary; 4th. Report of Standing Committees; 5th. Unfinished business; 6th. Resolutions, &c.

Sec. VIII. Temporary vacancies in the Executive Committee may be filled by said Committee.

Sec. IX. These By-Laws may be amended at any regular meeting of the Association, provided notice of the proposed amendment shall have been given at a previous meeting.

It is proposed to organize an Association for the City of Charleston, S. C., and all persons favorably disposed are requested to meet at Union League Hall, 186 King Street, on Monday evening, Jan. 8, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**BROTHERLY ASSOCIATION.**—The Regular Monthly Meeting of this Association will be held at No. 182 Meeting Street, on Monday, January 7, 1866. Perioder  
Jan 6 smen 14 A. K. DESVERNEYS, Sec.

**JUST RECEIVED**, by O'Hear & Fenwick, one lot of COTTON from the Office State Printer, and one lot from the Englewood Place, St. Helena Island. Jan. 5th.

**UNION BROTHERLY ASSOCIATION.**—Attend your monthly meeting on Wednesday next, 10th inst., at 7 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Smith, May Street. By order of the President, C. J. HOLLOWAY, Sec.

**A COURSE OF LECTURES** will be delivered for the benefit of the Protestant Episcopal Sewing Circle, commencing Jan. 8, 1866.

The first lecture will be given by the rector Rev. J. B. Seabrook, subject "Education;" the others announced weekly. Tickets can be obtained of Robert Houston; W. F. Marshall; T. Dacosta; S. Hare; A. O'Neil and Jas. Fotham.

The concert is postponed until the end of the lectures.

**SCHOOL NOTICE.**—The duties of my school will be resumed on Tuesday, January 2nd, 1866. No. 53 Meeting Street.  
Dec 29 2m13 PETER B. MORGAN.

**DR. B. A. ROSEMAN** (late A. S. Surg. U. S. C. T.) has taken up his residence in this city with the view of engaging in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. For the present, he will be found at his office, No. 95 Calhoun St., and at residence, No. 35 Bogard Street, near Rutledge. Office hours from 9 to 11 a.m., and from 4 to 7 p.m.

**A COMMISSION** has been appointed to proceed to Washington with the "Memorial," and to use their efforts to secure our rights. The colored people are therefore called upon to contribute to this end. A subscription list may be found at Ransier & Farrar's, 460 King Street, above John. Let every man, woman and child put in their mite. Dec. 16 to 20

**PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.**—It is not likely that the popularity of this celebrated medicine will in any measure decrease, or that the demand for it will in the slightest degree decline, until some other specific for allaying pain and curing the various ills for which the Pain Killer is used, shall be discovered of equal potency with it—of which there would seem to be little probability at the present day. We understand that the cost of some of the ingredients of which the Pain Killer is composed has very much increased since the commencement of the war, though the price of the medicine has but very little advanced. Indeed, it is not only one of the very best and most reliable medicines in use for numerous ills, but it is also one of the cheapest. As a remedy for stomach complaints at this season, or any season of the year when they occur, we regard it as of the very highest value; and we speak from experience when we say this, for we have repeatedly tried it, and invariably with the happiest results and the greatest satisfaction. When various other things failed, and we were growing alarmingly worse, we have taken the Pain Killer, and found it to work like a charm. Three doses—half a teaspoonful each in a wine-glass of water or milk, with a little sugar—has effectually cured us with quite unwell.—Providence Advertiser.

**SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU.**  
cures Kidney Disease.

**SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU**  
cures Rheumatism.

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The best fluid Extract now before the public is Smolander's. For the diseases named above, and for Weakness and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints, and Disorders arising from excess of any kind, and is perfectly invaluable. Sold by all Apothecaries. Price one dollar. Try it. Dr. Barnes & Co., New York, and Barnes, Ward & Co., New Orleans, Agents for the South and West. BURLING & ROGERS, Boston, Mass., General Agents.

**EVENING ADULT SCHOOL.**—The Morris Street School Building will be opened on Monday evening, Dec. 11, 1865, for the purpose of forming classes of instruction for the men and women of the city. The public generally are invited to attend.  
Dec 9 A. H. FORRESTER, Teacher.

**A Man of a Thousand.**  
A CONSUME CURED.

**DR. H. JAMES.</**